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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

IN RE HYDROXYCUT MARKETING  
AND SALES PRACTICES LITIGATION

CASE NO. 09md2087BTM (CAB)

**[REDACTED]  
ORDER DENYING KERR  
INVESTMENT HOLDING CORP.  
F/K/A IOVATE HEALTH SCIENCES  
GROUP INC.'S MOTION TO  
DISMISS FOR LACK OF  
PERSONAL JURISDICTION**

Defendant Kerr Investment Holding Corp. f/k/a Iovate Health Sciences Group Inc. ("Kerr"), has filed a consolidated motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2). In a number of the individual cases, Kerr has filed separate motions to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction that incorporate by reference the briefing on the consolidated motion. For the reasons discussed below, Kerr's motions are **DENIED**.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On December 22, 2009, twenty named plaintiffs filed a First Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint ("CCA Complaint") in this case against Kerr, Iovate Health Sciences, Inc. ("Iovate Sciences"), Iovate Health Sciences U.S.A. Inc. ("Iovate USA"), GNC Corporation,

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., Walgreens Company, CVS Caremark Corp., and Vitamin Shoppe Industries, Inc. The CCA asserts claims for violation of various state consumer protection and unfair competition laws, breach of express and implied warranties, and unjust enrichment based on Defendants' manufacture, marketing, and sale of fourteen Hydroxycut-branded products.

Also pending before the Court are numerous individual personal injury actions that have been transferred as tag-along actions to the In re Hydroxycut Marketing and Sales Practices multi-district litigation. Many of the individual personal injury complaints name Kerr as a defendant in addition to other Iovate defendants, including Iovate Health Sciences Research Inc. ("Iovate Research") and Iovate Health Sciences International Inc. ("Iovate International").

Kerr moves to dismiss the CCA Complaint against it for lack of personal jurisdiction. Kerr has also filed motions to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction in a number of the individual actions (the motions rely upon the papers and argument presented in connection with the Consolidated Motion to Dismiss).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> According to the Court's review of the docket, individual motions to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction are pending in the following cases:

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Case Name</u>	<u>Original Forum</u>
09cv2461	<u>Hamilton v. Iovate</u>	OH
10cv1257	<u>Ewing v. Iovate</u>	MS
10cv1485	<u>Snow v. Iovate</u>	KY
10cv1486	<u>Robertson v. Kerr</u>	NY
10cv1487	<u>Brown v. Kerr</u>	NY
10cv2257	<u>Jenkins v. Kerr</u>	NY
10cv2268	<u>Rankin v. Muscletech</u>	AL
10cv2269	<u>Austin v. Muscletech</u>	AL
10cv2346	<u>Roosa v. Kerr</u>	NY
10cv2557	<u>McCullough v. Iovate</u>	NY
10cv2558	<u>Porch v. Kerr</u>	NY
10cv2560	<u>Brugler v. Kerr</u>	NY
10cv2580	<u>Carter v. Muscletech</u>	AL
10cv2585	<u>Lacy v. Iovate</u>	TX
10cv2590	<u>Arnold v. Iovate</u>	AL
11cv27	<u>Dearman v. Kerr</u>	NY
11cv31	<u>Mondy v. Iovate</u>	NJ
11cv146	<u>Harris v. Kerr</u>	NY
11cv186	<u>Fernandez v. Kerr</u>	NY
11cv253	<u>Hedrick v. Iovate</u>	AL
11cv255	<u>Kearney v. Iovate</u>	AL
11cv271	<u>Harris v. Iovate</u>	NY

## II. LAW GOVERNING PERSONAL JURISDICTION

In an MDL case, the MDL court applies the law of the transferor forum to determine personal jurisdiction. In re WellNX Marketing and Sales Practices Lit., 2010 WL 3652457, at \* 1 (D. Mass. Sept. 15, 2010). This Court can exercise personal jurisdiction over Kerr only to the extent that the transferor court could have. In re Dynamic Random Access Memory, 2005 WL 2988715, at \* 2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 7, 2005).

Personal jurisdiction must comport with the applicable state's long-arm statute as well as with the constitutional requirement of due process. Omeluk v. Langsten Slip and Batbyggeri A/S, 52 F.3d 267, 269 (9th Cir. 1995). Under due process principles, a court may exercise jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant where the defendant's minimum contacts with the forum state render the maintenance of the action inoffensive to traditional concepts of fair play.

In this case, Plaintiffs do not allege that Kerr itself has minimum contacts with the forum states. Rather, Plaintiffs seek to impute the contacts of Kerr's subsidiaries to Kerr under the theories of alter ego and agency. "[A] subsidiary's contacts may be imputed to the parent where the subsidiary is the parent's alter ego, or where the subsidiary acts as the general agent of the parent." Harris Rutsky & Co. Ins. Serv., Inc. v. Bell & Clements Ltd., 328 F.3d 1122, 1134 (9th Cir. 2003). In diversity cases, when determining whether contacts of a subsidiary may be imputed to the parent for purposes of personal jurisdiction, courts look to the choice-of-law rules of the forum state to decide which state's substantive law on alter ego or agency applies. See,

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11cv318	<u>Arzola v. Kerr</u>	NY
11cv380	<u>Shepherd v. Kerr</u>	NY
11cv440	<u>Barth v. Kerr</u>	NY
11cv549	<u>Kassimer v. Kerr</u>	OH
11cv620	<u>Bennett v. Kerr</u>	NY
11cv660	<u>Thompson v. Iovate</u>	TX
11cv702	<u>Parker v. Iovate</u>	TX
11cv791	<u>Dunn v. Iovate</u>	AK
11cv824	<u>Kann v. Kerr</u>	NY

Prior to July, 2010, Kerr filed motions to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction in a handful of other personal injury actions. However, pursuant to a Court order filed on August 2, 2010, these motions were deemed withdrawn. It does not appear that Kerr filed new motions to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction in these actions.

1 e.g., Bilyeu v. Hohanson Berenson LLP, 2010 WL 3896415, at \*9 (W.D. La. Sept. 30, 2010);  
2 Hitachi Med. Sys. America, Inc. v Branch, 2010 WL 816344, at \* 5 (N.D. Ohio March 4, 2010);  
3 Time, Inc. v. Simpson, 2003 WL 23018890, at \*2-3 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 22, 2003).

4 Defendants do not challenge the existence of personal jurisdiction over the subsidiaries  
5 lovate USA, lovate Sciences, and lovate Research, under due process principles or the  
6 applicable state long-arm statutes. Assuming the subsidiaries' contacts are sufficient to confer  
7 personal jurisdiction over the subsidiaries under the laws of the relevant jurisdictions, if the  
8 subsidiaries' contacts are imputed to Kerr, Kerr also satisfies the applicable minimum contacts  
9 requirements. Therefore, the focus of the Court's inquiry is on whether the contacts of the  
10 subsidiaries may be imputed to Kerr, and the Court need not delve into the differences between  
11 the various state long-arm statutes.

12 Plaintiffs bear the burden of establishing personal jurisdiction over Kerr. Doe, I v. Unocal  
13 Corp., 248 F.3d 915, 922 (9th Cir. 2001) (per curiam). However, at this juncture, Plaintiffs need  
14 only make a prima facie showing of jurisdiction to survive the motion. Rutsky, 328 F.3d at  
15 1129. Plaintiffs must demonstrate facts that if true would support jurisdiction over Kerr. Id.  
16 Unless directly contravened, Plaintiffs' version of the facts is taken as true, and conflicts  
17 between the facts contained in the parties' declarations must be resolved in Plaintiffs' favor for  
18 purposes of deciding whether a prima facie case for personal jurisdiction exists. Id.

### 20 III. DISCUSSION

21 Plaintiffs contend that the contacts of Kerr's subsidiaries can be imputed to Kerr under  
22 the theories of alter ego and agency. The Court agrees that the contacts of at least lovate USA  
23 can be imputed to Kerr. As discussed below, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have made out a  
24 prima facie case that lovate USA, which sold the lovate products and brought in almost all of  
25 the income of the lovate companies, acted as Kerr's agent and alter ego. The evidence  
26 supports the conclusion that Kerr and its subsidiaries were engaged in a single business  
27 enterprise of developing, marketing, and distributing diet and nutritional supplements and that  
28 Kerr, through Paul Gardner, dominated and controlled the day-to-day operations of lovate USA.

1 **A. FACTS**

2 **1. Organization and Functions of the lovate Entities**

3 Kerr is the parent company of over 50 corporations (collectively referred to as the “lovate  
4 Companies”). (Kerr Exs. 3, 4.) Kerr directly owns all of the stock of its subsidiaries lovate  
5 Sciences, lovate Research, lovate USA, lovate International, and lovate Health Sciences  
6 Canada Inc. (“lovate Canada”). (Id.) Kerr also directly owns the stock of lovate Copyright  
7 Limited, lomedix Laboratories Inc., a number of “formulations” companies, a number of “Ontario  
8 Limited” companies, and Supplement Trademark Holding Ltd., which in turn directly holds the  
9 stock of a number of trademark companies. (Id.) The lovate Companies are engaged in the  
10 marketing, distribution, and formulation of diet, muscle building, and health supplements.  
11 (Heikkila Dep. 193:12-194:1.)

12 Kerr provides “working capital” to its subsidiaries by way of a revolving capital credit  
13 facility with the Royal Bank of Canada (“RBC”). (Pica Dep. (Pl. Ex. 2) 123:6-25; Pl. Ex. 27  
14 (Credit Agreement).) The credit limit on the credit facility is \$41 million. (Pica Dep. 120:8-12.)  
15 Kerr is the sole borrower under the credit agreement. (Pica Dep. 54:1-7; Pl. Ex. 27.) The main  
16 operating companies access the funds through disbursement accounts against which they can  
17 write checks. (Pica Dep. 126:12-19.) The RBC Credit Agreement also set up a “lock box”  
18 arrangement under which all payments made to lovate USA or lovate Canada are forwarded  
19 to a Lock Box set up with RBC. (Pl. Ex. 27 at 12.) RBC is authorized to sweep the Lock Box  
20 on a daily basis to set-off any credit balance in the account. (Id.) Kerr also provides insurance  
21 coverage for its subsidiaries. Kerr is the named insured on a product liability insurance policy  
22 and a general commercial liability policy. (Pl. Exs. 28, 29.) The policies cover the subsidiaries,  
23 and the product liability insurance policy also insures vendors who sell lovate products. (Id.)

24 lovate USA was incorporated in Delaware in 2003. (Pl. Ex. 76, Kerr 3507.) Pursuant  
25 to a Distribution Agreement, lovate USA buys products from lovate International and then sells  
26 them. (Pl. Ex. 64.) All of the Hydroxycut products at issue in this MDL were sold to retailers by  
27 lovate USA. (Heikkila Dep. (Pl. Ex. 1) 153:5-8; Pica Dep. 45:11-19.) lovate USA’s largest  
28 customers are GNC, Wal-Mart, CVS Pharmacy, AAFES, Walgreens, Rite-Aid, and Costco.

1 (Pica Dep. 45:20-46:2.) lovate USA sells products to most states. (Pica Dep. 230:15-21.)  
2 lovate USA also sells product to internet retailers such as Bodybuilding.com. (Pica Dep. 47:3-  
3 8.)

4 lovate International is a Canadian corporation which procures the product sold by lovate  
5 USA through contracts with third-party manufacturers. (Heikkila Dep. 59:4-6.) No lovate entity  
6 manufactures product. (Id. at 59:14-19.) The main third-party manufacturers are Century  
7 Foods, HVL, Garden State Nutrition, Douglas Laboratories, and Protein Research, all of which  
8 are located in the United States. (Pica Dep. 41:5-42:12.) lovate International obtains rights to  
9 the intellectual property relating to the manufactured products by entering into license  
10 agreements with the relevant lovate formulation companies (subsidiaries with names ending  
11 in "Formulations Ltd."). (Pica Dep. 172:12-25.)

12 The formulation companies each hold the patents and formulations for specific products.  
13 (Heikkila Dep. 74:13-19.) The formulation companies do not have any operations other than  
14 holding these assets. (Id. at 74:20-22.) HDM Formulations Ltd. holds the Hydroxycut formulas.  
15 (Id. at 74:8-9.) There are also numbered "Ontario Limited" companies, such as "1795536  
16 Ontario Limited," which can be "shelf companies" without an assigned role, or can hold  
17 formulas/patents for future products. (Id. at 73:17-74:2.) The formulation companies hold the  
18 patents and formulations for current and past products. (Id. at 74:3-5.) The "trademark"  
19 companies (subsidiaries with names ending in "Trademark Ltd.") hold the trademarks for the  
20 products created by the lovate Companies. (Pica Dep. 37:11-18.) HDM Trademark Ltd. holds  
21 various Hydroxycut trademarks on the U.S. Register and provides a license to lovate  
22 International for the use of the trademarks. (Heikkila Dep. 58:4-9.)

23 lovate Research, a Canadian corporation, provides research and development services  
24 to all of the lovate formulations companies. (Heikkila Dep. 63:12-20.) lovate Research is  
25 involved in the reviewing and approval of product labels. (Pica Dep. 246:7-17.)

26 lovate Sciences, a Canadian corporation, provides administrative services to Kerr and  
27 the other lovate Companies. (Heikkila Dep. 65:20-23.) lovate Sciences does not provide  
28 services to anyone outside the lovate group of companies. (Id. at 194:21-195:4.) Under a

1 Services Agreement dated January 1, 2004, between Kerr (then "1328075 Ontario Limited")  
2 and lovate Sciences (then "1599810 Ontario Limited"), Sciences agreed to provide services  
3 including general accounting, audits, tax filing and reporting, financial reporting and budgeting,  
4 bank reconciliations and cash management, credit checking, pricing, intercompany invoicing,  
5 general purchasing, accounts payable, legal, insurance, risk management, and strategic  
6 planning and executive management. (Kerr Ex. 9.) It appears that at some point, the Services  
7 Agreement was amended to include the provision of services to subsidiaries including lovate  
8 Research, lovate International, and lovate USA. (PI. Ex. 253.) With respect to the products  
9 sold by lovate USA, lovate Sciences performs the marketing and advertising and employs a  
10 sales force that interacts with the third-party vendors. (Heikkila Dep:115:3-6, 171:22-172:9; Pica  
11 Dep. 70:12-22.)

12 lovate USA's sales make up almost all of the lovate Companies' income. In 2007, lovate  
13 USA's net sales in the amount of [

14  
15 **REDACTED**  
16

17 ]

18 lovate Sciences and lovate Research appear to be the only two lovate Companies that  
19 employ non-officer employees. (Heikkila Dep. 119:9-20, 122:6-8; Pica Dep. 34:4-16.) lovate  
20 Sciences employs approximately 300 individuals and lovate Research employs approximately  
21 20-30 individuals. (Heikkila Dep. 119:9-11.) The lovate Companies that own tangible assets  
22 are lovate Sciences and lovate International. (Pica Dep. 36:15-37:8.) lovate Sciences and  
23 lovate USA are the only lovate Companies that have held inventory. (Pica Dep. 50:12-19.)  
24 With the exception of lovate USA, the registered corporate offices of each of the lovate  
25 Companies, including Kerr, are located at 381 North Service Road, Oakville, Ontario, Canada.  
26 (Heikkila Dep. 120:23-121:2.) The lovate Sciences and lovate Research employees all work  
27 at the 381 North Service Road address. (Heikkila Dep. 122:2-7.)  
28



1 Paul A. Gardiner is, and always has been, the sole director and officer of Kerr. (Heikkila  
 2 Dep. 103:12-16.) Gardiner is also the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of Kerr. (Id. at  
 3 144:25-145:3.) For each of the other lovate Companies, the sole director is either Gardiner or  
 4 Terry Begley. Begley has been the sole director of lovate International, lovate Research, and  
 5 lovate USA since at least January 2005. (Pl. Ex. 76.) Gardiner and Begley serve together as  
 6 officers in one company, lovate Sciences; Gardiner is the CEO (as well as Director), and Begley  
 7 is the COO. (Id.) Other officer positions within lovate Sciences, such as CFO and Chief  
 8 Science Officer, have been filled by different individuals. lovate Sciences is the only lovate  
 9 Company that remunerates its officers of directors. (Pica Dep. 209:4-9.)

## 10 11 **2. Ownership**

12 Since December 31, 1998, The Toronto Oak Trust, formerly known as the Paul Gardiner  
 13 Family Trust, has owned 100% of the shares of Kerr. (Pl. Exs 4, 6, 9.) Gardiner has acted as  
 14 the trustee of the Trust and appears to be the primary, if not the only, beneficiary of the Trust.  
 15 (Pl. Exs. 10, 15, 17, 20, 24; Gardiner Dep. 40:19-41:6.) [

16 **REDACTED**

17 ]

## 18 19 **3. Profits and the Bonus Plan**

20 Profits from sales of the lovate products are concentrated in the formulation companies.  
 21 Under the license agreements between lovate International and the formulation companies,  
 22 International agrees to pay the formulation companies royalties consisting of all revenues from  
 23 the sales, less certain expenses and services. (Pica Dep. 173:5-16; Ex. 85 (license agreement  
 24 where lovate International agrees to pay the formulation company a royalty consisting of all  
 25 revenues from sales, less certain expenses and 2% of net sales).) Under its Supply Agreement  
 26 with lovate International, lovate USA's profits are limited to 1.3% of its net sales. (Pl. Ex. 64.)  
 27 lovate Sciences' profits are limited to costs plus 4%. (Pl. Ex. 26.)  
 28



1 Utilizing a “bonusing down” tax strategy, in certain years, lovate Sciences and the  
 2 formulation companies pay profits into an Employee Profit Sharing Plan (“Plan”). (Pica Dep.  
 3 212:7-213:17.) [

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 6 **REDACTED**  
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 11 In or about April 2007, Kerr entered into a loan facility agreement with lovate Sciences,  
 12 which allowed Kerr to borrow money from the Plan. (Pl. Exs. 37-38.) Kerr delivered a general  
 13 security agreement in favor of lovate Sciences as security for the loan. (Id.) The funds  
 14 obtained under this loan facility agreement were “reinvested” into the subsidiary companies.  
 15 (Pica Dep. 222:10-12.)

16  
 17 **4. Gardiner’s Involvement in Daily Operations**

18 Gardiner was actively involved in the lovate Companies’ dealings with major retailers  
 19 such as GNC, Walmart, and Rite-Aid, and other retailers such as Sportika, Vitamin Shoppe and  
 20 Bodybuilding.com. Gardiner personally met with representatives from these retailers and also  
 21 attended meetings regarding these accounts. See, e.g., Pl. Exs. 123 (Gardiner listed as  
 22 “required attendee” for 9/5/07 meeting for “Hydroxycut strategy and solution for GNC”); 164  
 23 (Gardiner emails Joe Fortunato of GNC on 11/28/07 about meeting with him and asks if the  
 24 meeting should be just between the two of them or should include others); 185 (Gardiner is a  
 25 “required attendee” for 12/21/07 meeting with GNC in Pittsburgh); 136 (GNC emails Gardiner  
 26 topics of discussion for 1/14/08 conference call); 138 (Gardiner thanks Fortunato for meeting  
 27 him in New York (in January 2008), and Fortunato responds, “I think it is important that we  
 28 continue to have these get togethers every 3 or 4 months to ensure we are in sync, capitalizing

1 on every opportunity, and driving the business from the top.”); 186 (Begley inquires whether  
2 Gardiner can meet with Rite-Aid buyers and VP on 1/25/08); 176 (Begley indicates that he and  
3 Gardiner would attend all meetings on Saturday at the 2008 Arnolds Classic with GNC,  
4 BB.com, Boss, any international customer of any significance, and any major direct customer);  
5 178 (email listing meetings set up for Begley with customers and showing Gardiner as an  
6 attendee for the 2/7/08 BB.com meeting, 2/11/08 meeting with Sportika, and 2/29/08 Arnolds  
7 Classic); 184 (Sportika thanks Gardiner for flying down to meet with them); 227 (Gardiner is a  
8 “required attendee” for a 3/25/08 meeting to review Six Star and Hydroxycut line extension  
9 products for Walmart meeting on 4/3/08); 145 (Gardiner confirms his availability for a meeting  
10 with Fortunato on March 26, 2008); 148 (Gardiner is a “required attendee” for 4/3/08 Walmart  
11 sports nutrition and diet presentations); 191 (Gardiner is a “required attendee” for a 4/10/8  
12 meeting with GNC); 149 (Gardiner is a “required attendee” for a 5/6/08 meeting re: Bally’s  
13 Health and Fitness); 150 (Gardiner is a “required attendee” for a 7/24/08 meeting to “discuss  
14 Prosource agreement”); 151 (Gardiner is a “required attendee” for an 8/6/08 meeting re: GNC  
15 Diet meeting); 152 (Gardiner is a “required attendee” for a 10/15/08 conference call with  
16 Fortunato); 206 (Gardiner is a “required attendee” for an 11/6/08 meeting with BB.com); 210  
17 (Mike Canzoneri (VP of Sales at Iovate Sciences) asks whether Gardiner can meet regarding  
18 AAFES meeting in November of 2008); 213 (Gardiner listed as “required attendee” for daily  
19 meetings between 12/1/08-12/5/08 to develop and finalize all new innovation for upcoming  
20 GNC pitch); 212 (Gardiner confirms availability for 12/9/08 meeting with GNC); 87 (Marc Curcio,  
21 Channel Manager of Iovate Sciences, mentions that “EXEC” is meeting with Vitamin Shoppe  
22 on Thursday (2/5/09)); 156 (Gardiner is a “required attendee” for a 2/5/09 Vitamin Shoppe  
23 Executive Team visit); 113 (Gardiner listed as “Iovate attendee” at 3/31/09 GNC/Iovate  
24 business discussion meeting at GNC ); 119 (Gardiner invited to 4/14/09 meeting re: business  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 discussion between GNC/lovate); and 115 (Gardiner invited to 5/1/09 meeting with Rite Aid and  
2 brokerage firm).<sup>2</sup>

3 Gardiner was consulted and made decisions regarding many issues concerning the third-  
4 party retailers. Gardiner was consulted and involved in making decisions regarding, among  
5 other things, contracts (on at least one occasion signing the contract on behalf of lovate USA  
6 even though Gardiner is not an officer or director of lovate USA), the credit limit of customers,  
7 sales initiatives, merchandising and promotion of lovate products, and inventory and forecasting  
8 problems.<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., Pl. Exs. 215 (Begley instructs Alan Masson to get “final go ahead” from  
9 Gardiner before sending GNC agreements for Hydroxycut Max and MuscleTech Halo); 31  
10 (Gardiner signs a Supplier Agreement with Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. as “President” of lovate USA  
11 even though he does not hold any position with lovate USA); 188 (Gardiner copied on email  
12 attaching draft BB.com agreements); 85 (Begley emails Gardiner on 8/21/07, indicating that  
13 he wants to discuss GNC’s request for 70,000 bottles of bonus-size Hydroxycut Hardcore at  
14 the same cost as the 210 count to support the January/February promotional.); 144 (Sportika  
15 sends email to Gardiner and Begley requesting an increase in their credit limit - “Ultimately it  
16 is Paul’s money on the line . . . and you [Terry] need to feel comfortable and trust Rich White  
17

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18 <sup>2</sup> Kerr has filed “Objections and Request to Strike Evidence Offered in Support of  
19 Opposition to Consolidated Motion to Dismiss.” The Court does not “strike” evidence offered  
20 in connection with motions. Therefore the Court denies the request to strike. As for the  
21 objections, Kerr has generally objected to most of the emails offered as evidence by Plaintiffs  
22 on the grounds of hearsay and lack of personal knowledge. To the extent the Court relies on  
23 the emails offered as evidence, Kerr’s objections to the emails are overruled. The emails  
24 inviting Gardiner to a meeting, asking whether Gardiner is available for a meeting, or listing him  
25 as a required attendee are not hearsay. The emails show that Gardiner was deemed to be  
26 someone who should attend the meeting in question. Although the Court does not know that  
27 Gardiner attended all of these meetings, looking at the facts in a light favorable to Plaintiffs, it  
28 can be inferred that Gardiner did attend many of these meetings. Other emails are not hearsay  
because their significance derives from the type of information that is being requested or  
provided, not whether the information is true. Some of the emails also qualify as party  
admissions. The Court has no reason to believe that the authors of the emails lack personal  
knowledge regarding the subject matter of the emails.

26 <sup>3</sup> At one point, Fortunato of GNC even states, “I would like to see a broader dialog  
27 developing between Terry and Beth, which may negate the need for us to get embedded in  
28 more day-to-day decision making, which would allow us to continue our high level strategic  
focus on continuing to build the relationship and elevate our already leadership position in both  
our businesses.” (Pl. Ex. 202.)

1 & Barry Griffing and allowing us the terms and limit he feels comfortable with.”); 160 (Gardiner  
2 receives email from GNC explaining,[

3 **REDACTED** ); 171 (in

4 an email to Fortunato of GNC, Gardiner talks about how the two of them previously discussed  
5 the need to improve inventory forecasting between GNC and lovate to maximize every sales  
6 opportunity); 173 (Dean Pipher, Distribution Channel Manager at lovate Sciences, requests a  
7 meeting with Gardiner, Begley and Vincent Scalisi (Chief Marketing Officer) to discuss a revised  
8 incentive and marketing program for BB.com); 174 (Begley emails Gardiner about inventory  
9 issues with GNC; Gardiner emphasizes the need to build forecasting relationships with the  
10 customers); 189 (Gardiner’s approval is sought regarding various detailed sales initiatives  
11 relating to Empire Health and Hydroxycut Hardcore 120 caps); 195 (Fortunato and Gardiner  
12 exchange e-mails regarding various items including reduction of PM’s, in-store merchandising,  
13 extending a Xenadrine exclusive, and new products) 202 (Fortunato provides Gardiner with  
14 details regarding in-store and print promotions of Xenadrine, Max, and Hardcore); 203  
15 (Gardiner emails Fortunato about 21 new products that are exclusive/preferred in 2009 and  
16 asks if GNC can aggressively promote them in the ways discussed on the phone); 221  
17 (discussion between Gardiner and Pica regarding options on securing Rite-Aid AR balance);  
18 224 (Gardiner asked to review and approve of note going out to GNC re: Premium Products  
19 Program); 241 (email from Marc Curio thanking Gardiner for his help and informing him of  
20 changes he is making to the “Wall Set” for Vitamin World ); 242 (Gardiner, Begley, and  
21 Canzoneri consulted re: Rite Aid’s request to increase credit limit).

22 Gardiner monitored the significant accounts and requested and received information  
23 regarding the accounts in addition to information regarding the diet/nutritional supplement  
24 business of these retailers. See, e.g., Pl. Exs. 192 (Gardiner sent a cost/price analysis for bar  
25 category at AAFES per his request); 196 (Canzoneri confirms that he, Begley and Gardiner  
26 have agreed to pull GNC & Walmart accounts out of the monthly review process so that the  
27 accounts can be reviewed more regularly); 199 (Gardiner requests a detailed report on Vitamin  
28 Shoppe, including total sales, sales in sports category, sales in diet category, etc.); 211 (Begley

1 assures Gardiner that Hydroxycut 60 CT Caffeine Free is the only Walmart item “short” and that  
 2 he is “on it”); 214 (Begley explains to Gardiner the “late delivery” status of some Walgreens  
 3 orders on a report - “I am ensuring we get orders like this out ASAP”); 225 (Gardiner copied on  
 4 Team Direct’s report re: lovate’s position with respect to Wal-Mart and the diet category).

5 It appears that Gardiner closely tracked sales, receiving sales reports by product in  
 6 addition to point-of-sale reports per customer. Gardiner received weekly as well as daily  
 7 reports. (Pl. Exs. 95, 97 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 137, 143, 155.)

8 Gardiner met with manufacturers, was involved in negotiations with manufacturers, and  
 9 was kept up-to-date regarding manufacturing costs. See, e.g., Pl. Exs. 254 (pricing proposal  
 10 from HVL sent to Gardiner, Begley, and Michael Bedrosian explains that the deal is a simple,  
 11 straight-forward deal “since Paul did not like the rebate concept”); 79 (an lovate employee  
 12 emails Gardiner regarding negotiations regarding Hydroxycut Sachet costs); 80 (Gardiner  
 13 copied on an email from Begley explaining the status of his pricing discussions with  
 14 Interhealth); 81 (Begley copies Gardiner on email regarding pricing discussions with  
 15 Interhealth); 142 (Gardiner sent a 2007/2008 comparison of costs of certain products); 157 (Pica  
 16 and Jay Shoemaker request a meeting with Gardiner regarding Interhealth); 218 (per Gardiner’s  
 17 request, he is sent information regarding Creakic and Hardcore costs); and 239 (Gardiner is a  
 18 “required attendee” for a 10/29/07 meeting with Interhealth regarding purchasing trends for  
 19 Super Citrimax, a raw ingredient used in a variety of products produced by lovate).

20 Gardiner was also involved in and informed about the pricing of products, budgets, costs,  
 21 and expenses, and accounts receivable. See, e.g., Pl. Exs. 129 (Gardiner listed as a “required  
 22 attendee” at a 9/8/08 meeting to review pricing options for the two RTDs (ready-to-drinks)); 237  
 23 (per Gardiner’s request, he is sent a distributor price list for December 2007); 158 (Gardiner is  
 24 provided with information regarding research and development budget and expenses); 166  
 25 (Gardiner is a “required attendee” for a 10/15/07 meeting regarding reducing the cost of “Top  
 26 lovate Brands” by 10%); 155 (Gardiner is sent an update regarding AR activities over the past  
 27 week).

28

1 Gardiner participated in the review of new products, formulas, and packaging, and was  
 2 involved in decisions regarding the continuation of existing products, finalization of products,  
 3 and approval of labels. See, e.g. Pl. Exs. 84 (Gardiner invited to 10/4/07 meeting to finalize  
 4 Hydroxycut White Box, and the Six Star brands); 200 (Scalisi wants to show Gardiner samples  
 5 of Hydroxycut Max Drink Mix Box); 89 (in an email to Gardiner, Jonathan Coyne, and Darren  
 6 Contardo, Begley discusses Coyne's report re: flavors of the Hydroxycut Hardcore drink and  
 7 states his opinion that the third flavor should be grape); 116 (Gardiner invited to March 4, 2009  
 8 meeting re: "Hydroxycut Shots continue Yes or No"); 122 (Gardiner is a "required attendee" for  
 9 a 10/2/07 meeting to review final formulas and labels for Hydroxycut Max, MAP Torment, &  
 10 Halo); 124 (Gardiner is a "required attendee" for a 9/14/07 meeting re: Hydroxycut current and  
 11 new formulations and packaging); 128 (Gardiner is a "required attendee" for a 6/25/08 meeting  
 12 re: new Hydroxycut Hardcore Formula review); 140 (Gardiner is a "required attendee" at a  
 13 2/12/08 meeting re: finalization of MASS-Tech Hardcore formulas); 219 (Gardiner is a "required  
 14 attendee" for 1/23/09 meeting re: new diet products); 234 ("Labels for Hydroxycut 60, 100 and  
 15 150 count have been recirculated today and should be up for exec signoff later").

16 Gardiner also took part in other miscellaneous aspects of the Iovate Companies'  
 17 operations. For example, Gardiner was consulted and invited to meetings regarding  
 18 commercials. See, e.g., Pl. Exs. 114 (Gardiner is invited to an 11/24/08 meeting re: "review  
 19 outline for the Miami shoot re: Hydroxycut and Xenadrine"); 226 (Gardiner is a "required  
 20 attendee" at an 11/2/07 meeting to watch competitive diet commercials); 243 (Scalisi sends  
 21 Gardiner and Begley an updated version of the Spanish Language Hydroxycut commercial and  
 22 asks for their thoughts as soon as possible). Gardiner was involved in warehousing issues.  
 23 See, e.g., Pl. Exs. 163 (Brian Hogan sends Gardiner and Begley a warehouse space breakdown  
 24 pursuant to their prior discussion at the warehouse); 169 (Gardiner and Begley are "required  
 25 attendees" for a 10/11/07 warehouse consultant visit by Kuehne + Nagel Inc.). Gardiner also  
 26 monitored inventory and forecast accuracy. See, e.g., Pl. Exs. 217 (Gardiner sends an email  
 27 stating that the out-of-stock situation and terrible forecasting has cost the company millions of  
 28 dollars and calls for a meeting with solutions); 77 (Gardiner states that he would like to review

1 forecast accuracy at the next meeting and would like to see a report on the forecast accuracy  
 2 on a "SKU" by "SKU" basis and the average percentage the company is off by SKU for each  
 3 of the past 5 months; he also wants to track how they are improving month by month); 162  
 4 (Gardiner is sent Short Ship Report for November 14, 2008); 179 (Begley tells Gardiner that he  
 5 will keep Gardiner informed regarding an issue involving a number of products "out of stock");  
 6 183 (Begley forwards to Gardiner email string regarding a report on excess and slow moving  
 7 inventory); 201 (Begley forwards to Gardiner email regarding inventory of Citrimax).

8  
 9 **5. Kerr's Characterization of its Business and How it Has Held Itself out to the Public**

10  
 11 Kerr changed its name from "Iovate Health Sciences Group, Inc." to "Kerr Investment  
 12 Holding Corp." in 2009. The corporate resolution to change the name was signed by Gardiner  
 13 and was dated April 29, 2009. (Pl. Ex. 24.) April 29, 2009, is also the day that the FDA  
 14 informed counsel for Kerr that it had concluded that Hydroxycut products present a severe  
 15 potentially life-threatening hazard to some users and explained what actions the FDA expected  
 16 Kerr to take in response. (Pl. Ex. 244).

17  
 18 Prior to the name change, in audited financial statements, Kerr was described as a  
 19 company that "sells advanced nutritional supplements throughout Canada, the United States,  
 20 and internationally." (Pl. Ex. 69, Kerr 3139; 70, Kerr 3155, 72, Kerr 3187; 73, Kerr 3201, 74,  
 21 Kerr 3215.) [ **REDACTED**

22  
 23 ](Pl. Ex. 40 Kerr 2060). After the name change, the financial  
 24 statements stated that Kerr "operates as a holding company" and that "Kerr's subsidiaries . .  
 25 . are engaged in the research, development, marketing and distribution of dietary supplements  
 26 in the sports nutrition, weight loss, metabolism, health and wellness industries." (Pl. Ex. 71,  
 27 Kerr 3171). [ **REDACTED**

28  
 ] (Pl. Ex. 45,  
 Kerr 2306; Pica Dep. 175:19-23.)



1 For some period of time, a hydroxycut.com website was maintained by the lovate  
2 Companies.<sup>4</sup> This website had a “Terms of Use” section that stated “The website  
3 Hydroxycut.com . . . is owned and operated by lovate Health Sciences Group, Inc., maker of  
4 the MuscleTech brand of products.” The website provided information about various  
5 Hydroxycut products. The website also included links to on-line retailers that sold the products.

6 The parties dispute whether the archived webpages have been properly authenticated  
7 by Plaintiffs. Although Plaintiffs were able to obtain a declaration from the Office Manager of  
8 the Internet Archive regarding how the archive receives and archives data, the Internet Archive  
9 was unable to confirm that the pages printed off by Mr. McFarlane match the archived data  
10 because the operator of the site had uploaded a robots.txt.file, which bars access to the site.  
11 (Ex. A to McFarlane Decl. in opp. to objections.)

12 However, the Court need not decide whether the archived webpages have been  
13 sufficiently authenticated. The Court takes judicial notice of the filings in the Eaves v.  
14 MuscleTech Research case in the District of Minnesota. In that case, in opposition to a motion  
15 to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction filed by Kerr (then “lovate Health Sciences Group,  
16 Inc.”) and other lovate entities, plaintiff submitted screen shots of the hydroxycut.com website,  
17 which was apparently active at the time. (Ex. C to Decl of Benjamin R. Skjold [Case No.  
18 05cv978 ADM/AJB - Doc. No. 66]). In their reply in support of the motion to dismiss for lack of  
19 personal jurisdiction, the lovate defendants essentially admitted that the screen shots were  
20 authentic and that lovate Health Sciences Group, Inc., passively owned two websites -  
21 hydroxycut.com and muscletech.com. (lovate Defendants’ Reply [Doc. No. 93].) The lovate  
22 defendants argued:

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23  
24  
25 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiffs submitted screen shots of archived webpages from hydroxycut.com obtained  
26 from archive.org ([http://web.archive.org/web/\\*/http://hydroxycut.com](http://web.archive.org/web/*/http://hydroxycut.com)). (Pl. Ex. 249). Plaintiffs’  
27 counsel, John McFarlane accessed the archived webpages from archive.org on March 23,  
28 2010. (McFarlane Decl. in Opp. to Kerr’s Objections, ¶ 2.) In addition, Plaintiffs submitted an  
Affidavit of Benjamin R. Skjold, filed in Eaves v. MuscleTech Research, 05cv978 ADM/AJB (D.  
Minn.) on August 12, 2005, which attached similar screen shots from hydroxycut.com (it  
appears that hydroxycut.com was an operating website at the time those screen shots were  
taken). (Ex. C to McFarlane Decl. in Opp. to Kerr’s Objections.)

1 First and foremost, the evidence presented by Plaintiff indicates that the only  
 2 reference to lovate HSG [lovate Health Sciences Group, Inc.] in the  
 3 hydroxycut.com and muscletech.com web sites is in the 'terms of use' section,  
 4 where it states that lovate HSG is the owner and operator of the web sites (i.e.,  
 5 the registrant). Otherwise, the sites are exclusively devoted to MuscleTech and  
 6 products sold by MuscleTech. At best, Plaintiff has only shown that lovate HSG's  
 7 role is simply that of a passive owner whose electronic signals may have been  
 8 transmitted anywhere in the world. This is insufficient.

9 (lovate Defendants' Reply at 4.) The lovate defendants argued that the hydroxycut.com web  
 10 site was "only an informational website" that did not engage in direct sales activity and did not  
 11 support jurisdiction over lovate Health Sciences Group, Inc. (lovate Defendants' Reply at 7.)

12 For purposes of this motion, the Court is satisfied that the hydroxycut.com screen shots  
 13 filed as exhibits in Eaves are authentic representations of the website as it existed at that time.  
 14 The Court also overrules Kerr's hearsay objection. Because the screen shots are deemed to  
 15 be authentic representations of portions of the hydroxycut.com website, statements made by  
 16 Kerr therein are party admissions.

## 17 **B. AGENCY**

### 18 **1. Agency Principles**

19 An agency relationship, like an alter ego relationship, "is typified by parental control of  
 20 the subsidiary's internal affairs or daily operations." Doe, I, v. Unocal Corp., 248 F.3d 915, 926  
 21 (9th Cir. 2001).<sup>5</sup> In determining whether a subsidiary acts as an agent of the parent, courts  
 22 typically look to see whether the parent's control of the subsidiary is so pervasive that the  
 23 subsidiary can fairly be deemed a means through which the parent acts or an incorporated  
 24 division of the parent. The control must go beyond the general executive control that a parent

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25  
 26 <sup>5</sup> The Court applies principles of agency that are common to many jurisdictions. The  
 27 Court does not engage in a forum-by-forum analysis because it is not clear which states' laws  
 28 on the issue of agency apply to the numerous cases before the Court. The parties have not  
 engaged in a choice-of-law analysis (applying the choice-of-law rules of the forum in which  
 each case was originally filed), and the Court declines to tackle such a task itself.

1 normally exercises over a subsidiary; the control must be on the level of day-to-day operational  
2 control.<sup>6</sup>

3 Some courts consider non-exclusive factors to aid their analysis regarding the degree  
4 of the parent's control. For example, Delaware courts consider the extent of overlap of officers  
5 and directors, methods of financing, the division of responsibility for day-to-day management,  
6 and the process by which each corporation obtains its business. Japan Petroleum Co. (Nigeria)  
7 Ltd. v. Ashland Oil, Inc., 456 F. Supp. 831, 841 (D. Del. 1978). New Jersey courts consider:  
8 (1) whether the subsidiary is doing business in the forum that would otherwise be performed  
9 by the parent; (2) whether there is common ownership of the parent and subsidiary; (3) whether  
10 there is financial dependency; and (4) whether the parent interferes with the subsidiary's  
11 personnel, disregards the corporate formalities, and/or controls the subsidiary's marketing and  
12 operational policies. Dewey v. Volkswage AG, 558 F. Supp. 2d 505, 513 (D.N.J. 2008). See  
13 also Tridont Leasing (Canada) Limited v. Saskatoon Market Mall Ltd., 1995 CarswellSask 75  
14

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15 <sup>6</sup> See, e.g., Sonora Diamond Corp. v. Superior Court, 83 Cal. App. 4th 523, 541 (2000)  
16 ("Accordingly, if a parent corporation exercises such a degree of control over its subsidiary  
17 corporation that the subsidiary can legitimately be described as only a means through which  
18 the parent acts, or nothing more than an incorporated department of the parent, the subsidiary  
19 will be deemed to be the agent of the parent in the forum state and jurisdiction will extend to  
20 the parent."); Applied Biosystems, Inc. v. Cruachem, Ltd., 772 F. Supp. 1458, 1463 (D. Del.  
21 1991) ("The agency theory . . . examines the degree of control which the parent exercises over  
22 the subsidiary."); Development Corp. of Palm Beach v. WBC Construction, LLC, 925 So.2d  
23 1156 (Fla. App. 2006) (the amount of control exercised by the parent must be to the extent that  
24 the subsidiary "manifests no separate corporate interests of its own and functions solely to  
25 achieve the purposes of the dominant corporation.") (internal quotation marks and citation  
26 omitted); Sol Melia, SA v. Brown, 688 S.E.2d 675 (Ga. App. 2009) (exercise of personal  
27 jurisdiction over a parent is proper if the parent's control over the subsidiary's activities is so  
28 complete that the subsidiary is, in fact, merely a division or department of the parent); Old  
Orchard Urban Ltd. P'ship v. Harry Rosen, Inc., 904 N.E.2d 1050, 1059 (Ill. App. 2009) (the  
critical question with respect to agency is whether the subsidiary "exists for no purpose other  
than conducting the business of its parent"); Ross v. First Savings Bank of Arlington, 675  
N.W.2d 812, 819 (Iowa 2004) (explaining that the "agent must act in the forum state under the  
control of the nonresident principal"); Gordon v. Greenview Hosp., Inc., 300 S.W.3d 635, 653  
(Tenn. 2009) (agency analysis "hinges on the right to control the agent's actions . . . and,  
ultimately, the fact of actual control over the agent"); Greenfield Energy, Inc. v. Duprey, 252  
S.W.3d 721 (Tex. App. 2008) (explaining that the pertinent inquiry was whether the parent  
company or sole shareholder controlled the means and details of the subsidiaries' activities);  
Tridont Leasing (Canada) Limited v. Saskatoon Market Mall Ltd., 1995 CarswellSask 75 (Sask.  
Ct. of App. 1995) ("The courts have also pierced the corporate veil when one company is so  
dominated by another that even though they are separate in law, one is so controlled by the  
other that both corporations constitute one common unit.")

(Sask. Ct. of App. 1995) (applying Canadian law and considering the following factors: (1) whether the profits were treated as profits of the parent or subsidiary; (2) whether the individuals involved in the day-to-day operations were appointed by the parent; (3) whether the parent corporation was the “brains” behind the day-to-day operation; (4) whether the parent corporation made policy and financial decisions that were merely carried out by the subsidiary; (5) whether the profits were directly traceable to the skill and direction of the parent; and (6) whether control by the parent was constant or merely periodic and long range.).

Under the laws of a number of states, a subsidiary is deemed to be acting as the agent of the parent if the subsidiary engages in activities that, but for the existence of the subsidiary, the parent would have to undertake itself.<sup>7</sup> Courts have found subsidiaries to be acting as the agent of a parent where the subsidiary is a crucial part of what is, in essence, a single business enterprise with the parent at the helm. For example, in Bulova Watch Company, Inc. v. K. Hattori & Co., Ltd., 508 F. Supp. 1322 (E.D.N.Y. 1981), Hattori was a Japanese company which, among other things, contracted for the manufacture of watches and then sold its watches under the Seiko, Pulsar, and other brands to three American subsidiaries. The American subsidiaries in turn sold the Seiko-branded products to retail customers and wholesale distributors in the Caribbean, South America and Europe. The court found that the New York subsidiaries, whose sole purpose was to market single product timepieces, were the means by which Hattori established and sought to maintain its base in the country that was its single largest export market. The significance of the subsidiaries in Hattori’s “organizational life”

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<sup>7</sup> See, e.g., Sonora Diamond, 83 Cal. App. 4th at 542 (describing the “representative services” doctrine as applying where the subsidiary performs services sufficiently important to the parent that if it did not have a representative to perform them, the parent would have to undertake such activities itself); Patterson v. Home Depot, 684 F. Supp. 2d 1170, 1180-81 (D. Ariz. 2010) (applying “but for” test); Seltzer v. I.C. Optics, Ltd., 339 F. Supp. 2d 601, 609 (D.N.J. 2004); Bulova Watch Co., Inc. v. K. Hattori & Co., Ltd., 508 F. Supp. 1322, 1344 (E.D.N.Y. 1981) (“The subsidiaries do for the parent everything that the parent would have to do if it were here directly . . . .”); Gallagher v. Mazda Motor of America, Inc., 781 F. Supp. 1079, 1083-84 (E.D. Pa. 1992) (explaining that if a subsidiary performs functions that the parent would otherwise have to perform, the subsidiary then functions as “merely the incorporated department of its parent.”); In re Teletronics Pacing Sys., Inc., 953 F. Supp. 909, 919 (S.D. Ohio 1997) (“Another way to view the attribution theory of jurisdiction is to look to see if the ‘parent uses the subsidiary to do what it otherwise would have done itself.’”) (quoting Gallagher, 781 F. Supp. at 1085).

1 was enormous because the export market accounted for 60% of Hattori's production. The court  
2 explained:

3 The subsidiaries do for the parent everything that the parent would have to do if  
4 it were here directly: if the New York subsidiaries did not advertise Hattori's  
5 products . . . Hattori would; if the New York subsidiaries did not provide service  
6 quality control centers, Hattori would, . . . and if the subsidiaries did not develop  
7 the marketing techniques to penetrate and expand their share of the American  
8 market, Hattori would.

9 Id. at 1344. See also Dorfman v. Marriot Int'l Hotels, Inc., 2002 WL 14363 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 3,  
10 2002) (holding that Otis Felvonó, which sold, installed, and maintained Otis Elevator products  
11 in Hungary, was an agent of Otis Elevator because Otis Felvonó functioned as an integral part  
12 of a united endeavor - a worldwide business in manufacturing, selling, installing, and servicing  
13 elevators and similar products).

14 Courts hold that the relationship between a *true* holding company and its subsidiary is  
15 not an agency relationship. As explained by the Southern District of New York:

16 Where a holding company is nothing more than an investment mechanism a  
17 device for diversifying risk through corporate acquisitions the subsidiaries conduct  
18 business not as its agents but as its investments. The business of the parent is  
19 the business of investment, and that business is carried out entirely at the parent  
20 level. Where, on the other hand, the subsidiaries are created by the parent, for  
21 tax or corporate finance purposes, to carry on business on its behalf, there is no  
22 basis for distinguishing between the business of the parent and the business of  
23 the subsidiaries. There is a presumption, in effect, that the parent is sufficiently  
24 involved in the operation of the subsidiaries to become subject to jurisdiction.

25 Bellomo v. Pennsylvania Life Co., 488 F. Supp. 744, 746 (S.D.N.Y. 1980).

26 In Bellomo, the court held that based on the record before it, Pennsylvania Life Company  
27 was not merely a passive investor, but, rather, was a "super-corporation engaged primarily in  
28 underwriting and selling a variety of insurance policies through several subsidiaries." Id. at 747.  
Therefore, the court concluded, the plaintiff had established a prima facie case that the New  
York subsidiaries were doing business in New York as the agents of Pennsylvania Life. Id.

In contrast, in F. Hoffman-La Roche, Ltd. v. Superior Court, 130 Cal. App. 4th 782, 802  
(2005), the California Court of Appeal held that Roche Holding was a "true passive holding  
company" that globally invested in pharmaceutical subsidiaries and had no exercise or  
operational control whatsoever over the subsidiaries. Similarly, in Sonora Diamond, 83 Cal.

App. 4th at 543-45, the California Court of Appeal held that Sonora Diamond Corp. was a holding company whose business was not mining but, rather, its investment in Sonora Mining.

## **2. Application of Agency Law to the Facts of this Case**

Plaintiffs have established a prima facie case that Iovate USA acted as an agent for Kerr. But for the existence of Iovate USA, which sells the Hydroxycut products, Kerr would have to perform those functions itself or through another company. Iovate USA's activities are crucial to the unified business of Kerr and its subsidiaries – i.e., the development, marketing, and distribution of diet and nutritional supplements. Furthermore, Plaintiffs have presented facts that indicate that Kerr, through Gardiner, exerted day-to-day operational control over Iovate USA to the extent that Iovate USA can fairly be deemed an incorporated division of Kerr.

### **a. "But for" Test**

Kerr contends that it is nothing but a holding company that invests in its subsidiaries. However, the facts of this case tend to show that Kerr was in the business of developing and selling diet and nutritional supplements and that all of its subsidiaries played essential roles in carrying out this business.

The Iovate Companies are set up so that each subsidiary performs specific services related to the development and sales of diet and nutritional supplements. Iovate USA buys product from Iovate International and then sells the product to third party retailers. Iovate International procures the product sold by Iovate USA through contracts with third-party manufacturers. Iovate Research provides research and development services. The formulation companies hold the patents and formulations for the products, and the "trademark" companies hold trademarks for the products created by the company. Iovate Sciences provides administrative services to the companies. Kerr and Gardiner own all of the stock of these subsidiaries.

It is clear that one business enterprise has been divided into numerous parts that work together and depend on each other. All of the functions of the subsidiaries are devoted to the



1 common end of developing and selling the lovate Companies' diet and nutritional supplements.  
 2 The subsidiaries do not engage in any other business. lovate USA sells lovate products only.

3 Thus, the services of all of the subsidiaries are essential to the lovate Companies'  
 4 unitary enterprise. lovate USA's activities are particularly crucial to the success of the business.  
 5 As in Bulova Watch, supra, where the sole purpose of the American subsidiaries was to market  
 6 Hattori's watches, lovate USA is the means by which Kerr establishes and maintains a  
 7 presence in the American market. lovate USA's sales make up almost all of the lovate  
 8 Companies' income (94% of the lovate Companies' aggregate net sales in 2007 and 97% of  
 9 the aggregate net sales in 2008).

10 Significantly, all of the non-sales efforts of Kerr's subsidiaries – research, protection of  
 11 copyrights and trademarks, contracting with manufacturers, and marketing – are geared toward  
 12 the ultimate sale of the products and realization of profit. In Sonora Diamond, the California  
 13 Court of Appeal noted that the outcome of its agency analysis may well have been different if  
 14 Diamond, the parent company, had owned the rights to the gold that was being mined by the  
 15 subsidiary:

16 Had Diamond, for example, owned the rights to the gold and used Sonora Mining  
 17 as the operating and marketing entity, perhaps general jurisdiction over Diamond  
 18 would be proper under the representative services rationale, because *Diamond*  
 19 *in that situation could not reap the benefits of its rights unless it or someone else*  
 20 *removed and sold the ore*. Neither this circumstance, nor any analogous one, is  
 21 present in the record of this case. Diamond was not engaged in the mining  
 22 business and owned nothing but the stock of Sonora Mining. Diamond's business  
 23 was investment only.

24 83 Cal. App. 4th at 545. (Emphasis added.) There is no doubt that if lovate USA did not  
 25 perform its sales functions, Kerr, by itself or through a different company, would have to take  
 26 on that role to reap the benefits of the enterprise.

27 Kerr is not a "true holding company" that simply invests in different companies. It  
 28 appears that the "subsidiaries [were] created by the parent, for tax or corporate finance  
 purposes, to carry on business on its behalf." Bellomo, 488 F. Supp. at 746. [

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]. The fact that Kerr owned



1 and operated a website that advertised Hydroxycut products is further proof that Kerr was not  
 2 a disinterested investor with no involvement in its subsidiaries' activities.<sup>8</sup>

3 The Court concludes that Plaintiffs have made a sufficient showing that lovate USA was  
 4 acting as an agent of Kerr under the "but for" theory.

#### 5 6 **b. Control Test**

7 In addition to satisfying the "but for" test, Plaintiffs have made a prima facie showing that  
 8 Kerr, through Gardiner (who is the 100% owner of Kerr as well as its sole officer and director),  
 9 controlled the daily operations of lovate USA and the other subsidiaries. The facts show that  
 10 Kerr's control went well beyond the normal executive control exercised by a parent.

11 Kerr and the subsidiaries are commonly owned by Gardiner. The operational  
 12 subsidiaries are financially dependent on Kerr in that Kerr provides working capital to them via  
 13 a revolving capital credit facility with the Royal Bank of Canada. In addition, Kerr "reinvested"  
 14 funds that it had borrowed from the Employee Profit Sharing Plan into the subsidiaries. The  
 15 profits generated from lovate USA's sales are not treated as lovate USA's own, but, rather, are  
 16 funneled down into the formulation companies and then paid into the Plan. Gardiner is the only  
 17 "participating employee" in the Plan. Although the bonuses may have been reinvested into the  
 18 companies, it appears that Gardiner had control over the funds.

19 Furthermore, as described in detail in the "Facts" section of this Order, Gardiner was  
 20 intimately involved in all facets of the lovate Companies' enterprise of developing, marketing,  
 21 and distributing diet and nutritional supplements. Gardiner played an active role in the day-to-  
 22 day operations of the subsidiaries.

23 Gardiner met with manufacturers. He was also involved in negotiations with  
 24 manufacturers, and remained informed regarding manufacturing costs.

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25  
26  
27 <sup>8</sup> The Court notes that although it gives the website brief consideration in connection  
 28 with its analysis of the true nature of Kerr's business, the Court does not rely on the website  
 for purposes of establishing minimum contacts through purposeful availment.

1 Gardiner was involved in the review of new products, formulas, and packaging, and was  
2 involved in decisions regarding the continuation of existing products, finalization of products,  
3 and approval of labels. It appears that Gardiner's approval was necessary for new product  
4 labels. See, e.g., Pl. Ex. 234 ("Labels for Hydroxycut 60, 100, and 150 count have been  
5 recirculated today and should be up for exec signoff later.").

6 Gardiner kept a close eye on the financials of the Iovate Companies. He received  
7 weekly as well as daily sales reports. He apparently exercised care when reviewing the reports,  
8 on one occasion commenting that the sales on the graphs of a Walgreens POS report were  
9 wrong and were wrong in the report sent out the two weeks before as well. (Pl. Ex. 97.) He  
10 was also involved in and informed about the pricing of products, budgets, costs and expenses,  
11 and accounts receivable.

12 Gardiner was especially involved in the relationships between Iovate USA and third-party  
13 retailers such as GNC and Walmart. It appears that Gardiner's approval was needed for  
14 agreements between Iovate USA and third-party retailers. See, e.g., Pl. Exs. 215 (Begley  
15 instructs Masson to get "final go ahead" from Gardiner before sending GNC agreements for  
16 Hydroxycut Max and MuscleTech Halo); 188 (Gardiner copied on email attaching draft BB.com  
17 agreements). On at least one occasion, Gardiner actually signed an agreement for Iovate USA  
18 even though Gardiner is not a director or officer of Iovate USA. (Pl. Ex. 31 - Gardiner signs a  
19 Supplier Agreement with Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. as "President" of Iovate USA).

20 Gardiner personally met and interacted with representatives of the retailers and  
21 communicated with them regarding details of their accounts, including financing, pricing,  
22 promotions, merchandising, inventory forecasting, and new products. At one point, Joe  
23 Fortunato of GNC complained that he and Gardiner were too enmeshed in day-to-day  
24 operations: "I would like to see a broader dialog developing between Terry and Beth, which may  
25 negate the need for us to get embedded in more day-to-day decision making, which should  
26  
27  
28

1 allow us to continue our high level strategic focus on continuing to build the relationship and  
2 elevate our already leadership position in both our businesses.” (Pl. Ex. 202.)<sup>9</sup>

3 Within the lovate Companies, Gardiner was consulted and made decisions regarding  
4 various issues affecting the retailer relationships, including increasing credit limits, product  
5 promotions, marketing, and sales initiatives. Gardiner even provided input regarding product  
6 displays in stores. (Pl. 241 - Marc Curio thanks Gardiner for his help and tells him about the  
7 changes he will make to the Wall Set for Vitamin World).

8 Gardiner was also involved in advertising decisions. For example, Gardiner and two  
9 other individuals were invited to a November 24, 2008 meeting to review the outline for “the  
10 Miami Shoot re: Hydroxycut & Xenadrine.” (P. Ex. 114.) On January 10, 2008, Vincent Scalisi,  
11 Chief Marketing Officer, asked Gardiner and Begley to review and give their comments on an  
12 updated version of the Spanish language Hydroxycut commercial. (Pl. Ex. 243.)

13 In sum, the facts establish that Gardiner was deeply involved in the details of the lovate  
14 Companies’ business, particularly with respect to the accounts of lovate USA. Gardiner  
15 vigilantly monitored the finances of the companies, took action when problems such as forecast  
16 accuracy arose, and exercised his authority as to all significant aspects of the subsidiaries’  
17 operations.

18 Kerr argues that Gardiner’s involvement in the business activities of lovate USA was  
19 pursuant to lovate USA’s Services Agreement with lovate Sciences. Under the Services  
20 Agreement, lovate Sciences agreed to provide “strategic planning and executive management,”  
21 including the provision of “operational, financial and strategic management for Company.” (Pl.  
22 Ex. 26, Kerr 718.) Gardiner is the CEO and Director of lovate Sciences.

23 The Court is not persuaded by Kerr’s argument. The level of Gardiner’s involvement in  
24 lovate USA’s operations went beyond “executive management.” Gardiner did not just provide  
25 oversight and management - he was immersed in the day-to-day operations of lovate USA.

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28 <sup>9</sup> Kerr’s hearsay objection to this email is overruled. The Court considers the email for Fortunato’s state of mind as to his wish to disengage from day-to-day affairs.

Kerr cannot use the Services Agreement to justify the degree of Gardiner's participation in lovate USA's operations.

Through Gardiner, Kerr exercised pervasive control over lovate USA's operations to the extent that lovate USA can be viewed as an incorporated division of Kerr or the means through which Kerr conducted its business. Accordingly, for purposes of the instant motions, the Court considers lovate USA to be an agent of Kerr.

### **C. Alter Ego**

#### **1. Alter Ego Principles**

\_\_\_\_\_ In order to pierce the corporate veil between a parent and subsidiary under the alter ego theory, the plaintiff must show (1) that there is such a unity of interest and ownership between the parent and subsidiary that the separate personalities of the entities no longer exists; and (2) failure to disregard the corporate forms would result in fraud or injustice. Doe I, 248 F.3d at 926; Sonora Diamond, 83 Cal. App. 4th at 539; Mason v. Network of Wilmington, Inc., 2005 WL 1653954, at \* 2 (Del. Ch. July 1, 2005).<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> It appears that most states have similar requirements for establishing alter ego. See Joint Supp. Statement, 17, Kerr App. 1 & 2. For purposes of streamlining this discussion, the Court cites primarily to California and Delaware cases regarding alter ego. It appears that under the choice-of-law rules of the majority of the forums at issue, the forums look to the alter ego law of the state of incorporation of the alleged alter ego entity - in the case of lovate USA, Delaware. Accordingly, in most of the cases, the governing law on the issue of whether lovate USA is the alter ego of Kerr is Delaware law and/or the laws of the forum state to the extent that they do not conflict with Delaware law. See Trans-World Int'l, Inc. v. Smith-Hemion Prod., Inc., 972 F. Supp. 1275, 1291 (C.D. Cal. 1997) (explaining that there was no real conflict of law because "both Delaware and California examine similar factors in determining whether an individual or corporation is the alter ego of another corporation," and performing an analysis under both Delaware and California law); Hitachi Med. Sys.America, Inc. v. Branch, 2010 WL 816344, at \*5-6 (N.D. Ohio 2010) (analyzing both Ohio and Delaware law on the issue of alter ego and concluding that the laws of the state do not conflict); Charter Services, Inc. v. DL Air, LLC, 711 F. Supp. 2d 1298, 1306 n. 13 (S.D. Ala. 2010) (applying Delaware law as to Plaintiffs' alter ego claims because under Alabama law veil-piercing issues are determined by reference to the law of the state under which the corporation exists); Acciai Speciali Terni USA, Inc. v. Momene, 202 F. Supp. 2d 203, 207 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) (applying Delaware law as a result of New York's choice-of-law principles that "the law of the state of incorporation determines when the corporate form will be disregarded and liability will be imposed on shareholders"); In re Dodgin, 2006 WL 3069714, \* 5 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. Oct. 26, 2006) (applying New Mexico law in

1 California courts consider a number of alter ego factors, including but not limited to: the  
 2 commingling of funds and other assets; identical equitable ownership in the two entities;  
 3 observation of corporate formalities and the segregation of corporate records; use of the same  
 4 offices and employees; identity of directors and officers; sole ownership of all of the stock in a  
 5 corporation by one individual or the members of a family; inadequate capitalization; failure to  
 6 maintain arm's length relationships among the related entities; the use of a corporation as a  
 7 mere shell, instrumentality or conduit for a single venture or the business of an individual or  
 8 another corporation; and the manipulation of assets and liabilities between entities so as to  
 9 concentrate the assets in one and the liabilities in the other. Associated Vendors, Inc. v.  
 10 Oakland Meat Co., Inc., 210 Cal. App. 2d 825, 838-40 (1962).

11 Delaware courts similarly consider factors including "whether the corporation was  
 12 adequately capitalized for the corporate undertaking; whether the corporation was solvent;  
 13 whether dividends were paid, corporate records kept, officers and directors functioned properly,  
 14 and other corporate formalities were observed; whether the dominant shareholder siphoned  
 15 corporate funds; and whether, in general, the corporation simply functioned as a facade for the  
 16 dominant shareholder." United States v. Golden Acres, Inc., 702 F. Supp. 1097, 1104 (D. Del.  
 17 1988).

18 Both California and Delaware require some form of misconduct or injustice to justify  
 19 piercing the corporate veil. "An overall element of injustice or unfairness must always be  
 20 present, as well." Golden Acres, 702 F. Supp. at 1104. Although actual fraud is not required,  
 21 "bad faith in one form or another is an underlying consideration." Associated Vendors, 210 Cal.  
 22 App. 2d at 838. Mere difficulty in enforcing a judgment or collecting a debt does not satisfy the  
 23 requirement for misconduct or injustice. Sonora Diamond Corp., 83 Cal. App. 4th at 537.

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 27 determining whether to pierce the corporate veil of a New Mexico corporation). Because the  
 28 Court finds that Plaintiffs have made a prima facie showing that Iovate USA is the alter ego of  
 Kerr, the Court need not examine Canadian law for purposes of determining whether the  
 corporate veil of the other subsidiaries should be pierced.

## 2. Application of Alter Ego Principles to the Facts of This Case

The same facts that support the conclusion that Iovate USA acted as an agent of Kerr also support a finding of alter ego. The critical issue here is the degree of control Kerr exercised over Iovate USA's daily operations. "An alter ego or agency relationship is typified by parental control of the subsidiary's internal affairs." Doe I, 248 F.3d at 926.

The Court is not persuaded by all of Plaintiffs' alter ego arguments. Based on the record before it, the Court cannot conclude that Kerr and Iovate USA disregarded corporate formalities, mingled records, or commingled funds. In addition, the fact that Gardiner's approval may have been needed for major expenditures is of little significance. See Doe I, 248 F.3d at 927 (citing cases holding that parental approval of major capital expenditures do not support alter ego liability); Dorfman, 2002 WL 134363, at \* 9 (same).

The Court also does not find that Iovate USA was inadequately capitalized.<sup>11</sup> [

### **REDACTED**

]. Although Iovate USA's capital may not have been enough to satisfy multi-million dollar judgments, the capital was sufficient for Iovate USA to operate its normal business. See Laborers Clean-Up Contract Admin. Trust Fund. v. Uriate Clean-Up Service, Inc., 736 F.2d 516, 524 (9th Cir. 1984) (explaining that a corporation is undercapitalized when it is unable to meet debts that may reasonably be expected to arise in the normal course of business); Sheppard v. River Valley Fitness One, L.P., 2002 WL 197976, at \* 12 (D.N.H. 2002) ("But the proper measure of the sufficiency of a corporate entity's capitalization is not whether it can pay a potential judgment in a lawsuit but, rather, whether it had sufficient assets to meet the obligations incurred by conducting ordinary business in the industry in which it operates.").

However, as explained in the agency discussion, Plaintiffs have made a prima facie showing that Kerr, through Gardiner, dominated and controlled Iovate USA to the extent that Iovate USA could fairly be deemed a mere conduit for Kerr's sales operations or a facade for

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<sup>11</sup> Under California law, inadequate capitalization of a subsidiary may alone be a basis for holding the parent corporation liable for the acts of its subsidiary. Slottow v. American Cas. Co. of Reading, Pennsylvania, 10 F.3d 1355, 1360 (9th Cir. 1993).

1 Kerr. See Doe I, 248 F.3d at 926 (“[W]here a parent corporation uses its subsidiary ‘as a  
2 marketing conduit’ and attempts to shield itself from liability based on its subsidiaries’ activities,  
3 piercing the corporate veil is appropriate and the alter-ego test is satisfied.”) As structured, the  
4 subsidiaries relied on Kerr for financing their operations, and profits derived from the  
5 companies’ efforts were directed into the Plan in which Gardiner was the sole participant.  
6 Furthermore, Gardiner, sole owner of Kerr and the subsidiaries, exercised pervasive domination  
7 and control over the subsidiaries, especially Iovate USA, involving himself in their day-to-day  
8 operations. See Rollins Burdick Hunter of Southern California, Inc. v. Alexander & Alexander  
9 Serv., 206 Cal. App. 3d 1, 11 (1988) (exercising personal jurisdiction over grandparent  
10 corporation because the grandparent exercised complete domination and control over the  
11 California corporation - “Every facet of its business – from broad policy decisions to routine  
12 matters of day-to-day operation – appears to have been dictated by A&A Services.”)

13 The evidence supports the conclusion that Iovate USA and the other subsidiaries were  
14 integral parts of one unified business enterprise that was owned, operated, and controlled by  
15 Kerr/Gardiner. It was Gardiner’s show, and Gardiner was involved in almost every aspect of  
16 the production. Under these circumstances, it is fair to conclude there is such unity of interest  
17 and ownership that the separate personalities of Kerr and Iovate USA no longer exist.

18 The Court also concludes that Plaintiffs have satisfied the unfairness prong of the alter  
19 ego test. A bad faith motive for asserting corporate separateness can be inferred from the fact  
20 that the corporate resolution to change Kerr’s name to “Kerr Investment Holding Corp.” was  
21 signed by Gardiner on April 29, 2009, *the very same day* that the FDA informed Kerr’s counsel  
22 that the FDA had concluded that Hydroxycut products present a severe potentially life-  
23 threatening hazard to some users. Prior to the name change, Kerr described its business  
24 activity as selling advanced nutritional supplements. After the name change, the description  
25 of Kerr’s business activity changed to operating as a holding company. It would be reasonable  
26 to conclude that Kerr was attempting to distance itself from the business activities of the Iovate  
27 Companies because it appeared that litigation was imminent and Kerr wished to avoid liability.

28



1 In Craigslist, Inc. v. Mesiab, 2010 WL 5300883, at \* 7 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 15, 2010),  
 2 Craigslist argued that Mesiab Labs was created in an effort to avoid liability in the action and  
 3 should be considered an alter ego of Easy Ad. Craigslist submitted evidence in the form of an  
 4 email, in which Mesiab (who did business as Easy Ad) talked about ways in which he could stop  
 5 the entire lawsuit in its tracks by, among other things, establishing a new LLC under the name  
 6 Mesiab Labs (in which he would be a silent partner). The court held that the admission by  
 7 Mesiab that Mesiab Labs was created as an entity that would remain “untouchable by present  
 8 litigation,” was sufficient to establish that defendants acted in bad faith and that an inequitable  
 9 result would occur if Mesiab Labs was treated as a separate entity and not attached as a  
 10 judgment debtor.

11 As in Craigslist, in response to litigation (imminent litigation in this case), Kerr made a  
 12 conscious decision to attempt to hide behind its corporate form to avoid liability. It would be  
 13 unfair to allow Kerr to shield itself by creating a fiction of separateness.

14 The Court concludes that Plaintiffs have made a prima facie showing that lovate USA  
 15 acted as the alter ego of Kerr.

#### 17 **D. Reasonableness of Exercising Jurisdiction**

18 Because Plaintiffs have made a prima facie showing that lovate USA acted as the agent  
 19 and alter ego of Kerr, lovate USA's contacts can be imputed to Kerr, and Plaintiffs have  
 20 satisfied the minimum contacts requirement. Harris, 328 F.3d at 1134. Accordingly, to defeat  
 21 personal jurisdiction, Kerr has the burden of proving that jurisdiction is unreasonable to defeat  
 22 personal jurisdiction. Burger King v. Rudzewicz, 471 U.S. 462, 477 (1985).

23 To determine whether the assertion of personal jurisdiction would comport with “fair play  
 24 and substantial justice,” courts evaluate factors such as the burden on the defendant, the forum  
 25 state's interest in adjudicating the dispute, the plaintiff's interest in obtaining convenient and  
 26 effective relief, the interstate judicial system's interest in obtaining the most efficient resolution  
 27 of controversies, and the shared interest of the several states in furthering fundamental  
 28 substantive social policies. Burger King, 471 U.S. at 477. Where an international defendant

1 is involved, a court must also “consider the procedural and substantive policies of other nations  
2 whose interest are affected by the assertion of jurisdiction” by the court. Asahi Metal Industry  
3 Co. v. Superior Court, 480 U.S. 102, 115 (1987).<sup>12</sup>

4 Kerr has purposefully interjected itself into the affairs of the various forums by selling the  
5 Hydroxycut products through Iovate USA. Iovate USA’s sales make up almost all of the income  
6 of the Iovate Companies. The numerous plaintiffs who claim to have suffered damage in  
7 connection with the purchase and/or consumption of Hydroxycut products have an interest in  
8 litigating their claims in their chosen forums (and this MDL case) as opposed to in Canada.  
9 This MDL action is an efficient means of adjudicating the large number of cases that have been  
10 filed against Kerr throughout the United States.

11 Although it would probably be Kerr’s preference to litigate in Canada, Kerr has not shown  
12 that it would be a substantial burden on it to defend the lawsuits in the United States. As  
13 pointed out by Plaintiffs, Gardiner is already involved in litigation here in his role as CEO of  
14 Iovate Sciences. Although Canada might have some interest in adjudicating these lawsuits  
15 because Kerr is a Canadian corporation, Kerr has not established that the exercise of  
16 jurisdiction by this Court and the transferor courts conflicts with any procedural and substantive  
17 policies of Canada.

18 In sum, Kerr, through Iovate USA, sold Hydroxycut products to retailers who sold them  
19 to customers throughout the United States. Iovate USA’s sales were critical to the success of  
20 the Iovate Companies’ business enterprise. Based on these facts, Kerr cannot convincingly  
21 claim that it did not reasonably anticipate being haled into court here for damages arising out  
22 of the purchase and consumption of the Hydroxycut products. Kerr has not satisfied its burden  
23 of establishing that the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court and the transferor courts is  
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25 <sup>12</sup> The Ninth Circuit considers seven factors in evaluating reasonableness: (1) the extent  
26 of the defendant’s purposeful interjection into the forum state’s affairs; (2) the burden on the  
27 defendant of defending in the forum; (3) the extent of conflict with the sovereignty of the  
28 defendants’ state; (4) the forum state’s interest in adjudicating the dispute; (5) the most efficient  
judicial resolution of the controversy; (6) the importance of the forum to the plaintiff’s interest  
in convenient and effective relief; and (7) the existence of an alternative forum. Core-Vent  
Corp. v. Nobel Indus. AB, 11 F3d 1482, 1487-88 (9th Cir. 1993).

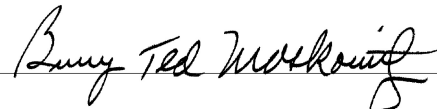
1 unreasonable. Therefore, the Court concludes that Plaintiffs have made a prima facie showing  
2 of personal jurisdiction over Kerr.

3  
4 **IV. CONCLUSION**

5 For the reasons discussed above, Plaintiffs have made a prima facie showing of  
6 jurisdiction over Kerr, and Kerr's motions to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction filed in  
7 09md2087 and the various individual actions are **DENIED**. The Court emphasizes that its  
8 holding is limited to the issue of whether Plaintiffs have made a *prima facie* showing of personal  
9 jurisdiction. Kerr may still raise the defense of lack of personal jurisdiction at trial. Peterson  
10 v. Highland Music, Inc., 140 F.3d 1313, 1319 (9th Cir. 1998). If Kerr does so, Plaintiffs must  
11 establish personal jurisdiction by a preponderance of the evidence. Id.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

13 DATED: July 12, 2011

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15  
16 Honorable Barry Ted Moskowitz  
United States District Judge